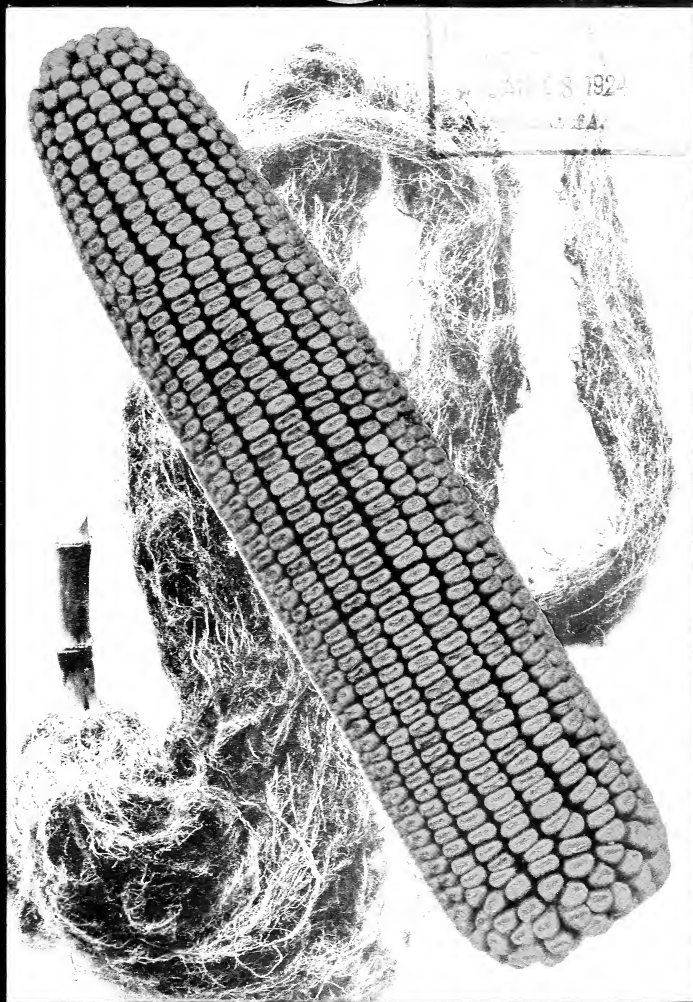
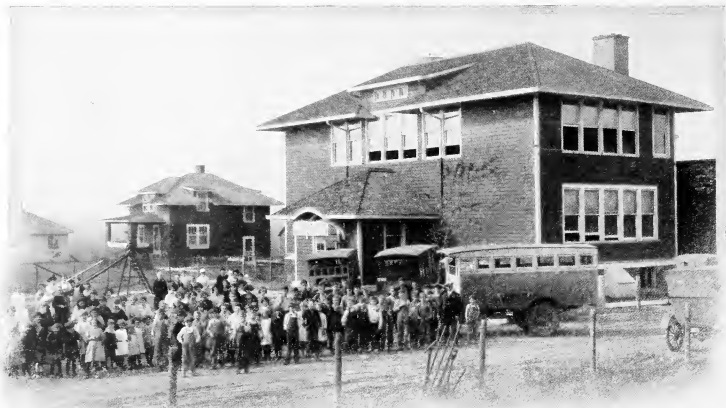


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Funk Bros. Seed Co.
Bloomington, Ill.



BEN F. FUNK SCHOOL No. 401

A COMMUNITY SCHOOL LOCATED ON THE FUNK FARMS
SEVEN MILES FROM ANY TOWN



THE country boy or girl is entitled to as equal an opportunity for education as his or her city cousins.

Funk Bros., together with the community interest that was created, caused to be erected a plain but modern building (including a gymnasium), houses for teachers and janitor, and a garage. Three trucks haul the children to and from school.

The district covers about sixteen sections of land. Three acres of land were donated by Congressman Frank H. Funk, on whose land the school is located. There are about 100 scholars attending this year. We employ five teachers. Besides the graded classes there are three years of high school. The children have the free opportunity to study the experimental plats and different breeds of livestock on the Funk Farms.

The writer often tells the children of this modern school a story of the little old one room school, set up on wooden blocks and situated on the bank of the creek, over a mile from any public road, where day after day he was able to stand at the head of his class because he was the only scholar in the school.

It is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to see these young people, and the old folks as well, enjoying their community evening entertainments,—socials, basketball, moving pictures, plays, etc. And for this reason, together with the thought that it might help other communities to adopt a similar community center, I present on this, my page of our annual catalog, a picture of our school.

For the assistance of those who favored us with their confidence and helped make the past year a success we are profoundly grateful. It is a pleasure to serve where truth is recognized and honesty of purpose is involved.

E. D. FUNK, PRESIDENT
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BREEDING

Breeding is an art as well as a science. Its application in the improvement of animals and plants suitable for the American farmer has resulted in wonderful progress. The long-horned, lanky steer of the open prairies and plains has gradually been replaced by an animal that responds profitably to good feed and treatment. Mongrel varieties of wheat, oats, and other farm crops have given way to those found to be higher yielding and more reliable under adverse conditions.

Corn has been no exception to this general trend of progress. Many varieties that were popular 10 or 15 years ago—like the long-horned, lanky steer—are only a memory today. Types of corn that were thought to be ideal a few years ago are now known to be not only unprofitable to grow, but are worthless as foundation breeding material. The world will be better off a few years hence when such types will exist only in museums and memories.

Corn breeding! Yes, we have been in the game for years. During that time we have had pleasant surprises and we have had disappointments. But corn breeding—the science and the art—has progressed. Out of our efforts has come a corn that has given ourselves and thousands of our customers great satisfaction.

The ultimate goal, however, has not been reached. Corn breeding is comparatively in its infancy. The possibilities for advancement seem unlimited. We will soon have other improvements to offer. It is a wonderful game—and worth while!

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT—STRAIN 176A
UTILITY CORN
HEALTHY AND HIGH YIELDING
OUR BEST EFFORT TO HELP THE CORN GROWER

Indian Corn Breeders



A fossil ear of corn has been discovered. Milleniums ago, before that ear turned to stone, some one was growing corn in America.

We may never know how Maize originated. But we do know that when Columbus discovered America the Red Man had grown corn here for many, many moons.

Those veteran Indian corn breeders practiced crossing. Seed was exchanged between tribes.

The Indian had developed a great variety of colors and all the main types of corn—flints, dents, sweets and pops.

North American Indians were successfully growing this nutritious food at that time under all the range of conditions encountered between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navajo Indians of the South-west had produced a corn which sent its roots several inches into the soil before they spread out in search of the scant moisture of that region.

So, as a result of many years of corn breeding the Indians had strains suitable to a great variety of climatic and soil conditions and to many special purposes.

Credit is due the Indian for the foundation stock from which the modern corn breeder has evolved the great, productive corn plant of today.

Profitable Modern Corn Production

Diseased corn or disease-susceptible corn is as surely a handicap in corn breeding as diseased animals are in a herd of livestock. The same general principles of sanitation, vigor, and disease resistance apply to both.

It takes the first 40 or 45 bushels of every acre of corn to pay the expenses of production. The margin above that represents profit. To grow the maximum corn crop with the most profit, good seed must be planted at the right time in a properly prepared seed bed and cultivated in the right way, careful attention being given to soil fertility and crop rotation.

Good seed—tested for vigor and freedom from disease and possessing disease resistance—makes possible a uniform stand of vigorous healthy plants. A suitable and well-bred variety gives a crop that is best adapted to the grower's needs and one that escapes frosts. Moreover, a crop planted with good seed of such a variety is less likely to be injured seriously by unfavorable weather or soil conditions. The extra yields and better quality from good seed fully justify the little additional effort and expense that is required to secure it. With seed alone, it is possible to double the yield, and 10 to 20 per cent increases are reasonable to expect where particular attention has been paid to securing the best seed. Since the cost of seed per acre is relatively small, increases in yield due to better seed are profitable.

The seed bed should be prepared before the corn is planted, and not afterwards. Corn cannot be planted right and at a uniform depth, not too deep, until the seed bed is properly prepared. Neither can the corn plant make much headway in an environment of clods and dry dirt.

There is a right and a wrong time to plant corn. It can be put in too early just as well as too late. It is better to have the seed bed ready and waiting a few days until the ground is warm and weather conditions favorable than to be pushed by the season and forced to plant at an unfavorable time.

Good tested seed can be planted with safety much earlier, and also later, than inferior seed. By using strong seed it is possible to begin planting a week earlier. Frequently this in itself means much economy and a yield of better quality than is possible in the case of late planting.

Few people like to replant corn. It is very rarely necessary when the crop is put in right and good seed used.

Corn roots are necessary to the corn plant and should not be cut off with the cultivator. Pruning of the main roots of the growing corn not only reduces the ability of the plant to secure food and water, but often permits harmful organisms to establish themselves in the roots. Careless men on cultivators can soon drain the profit out of the corn crop.

At the present time it seems impossible to grow a high yield of corn and a big crop of weeds on the same field at the same time. Corn alone pays better dividends.

It has been definitely established that the application of limestone and phosphates is necessary to maintain a permanent system of agriculture. Their use in the rotation makes corn growing more profitable.

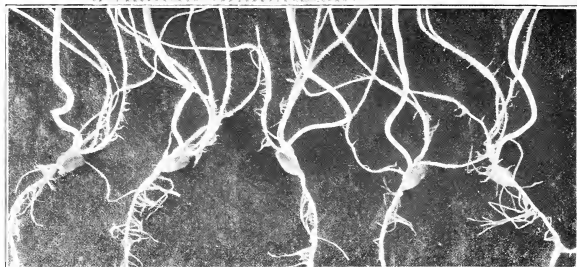
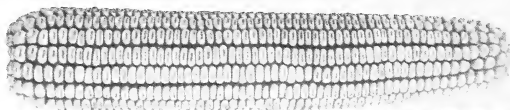
Corn growing on soil lacking in available phosphates is very susceptible to injury from disease and from unfavorable weather.

Ordinarily soils will not produce corn continuously with profit. In fact, corn troubles begin to multiply very rapidly after the second year, at which time there is usually a decided increase in the number of down stalks, rotted ears, barren stalks, and smutted plants, with a consequent reduction in yield and quality of corn. From every standpoint it is both advisable and profitable to practice an approved rotation of crops that includes a legume.

GOOD SEED

A Good Utility-Type Ear

Clean and sound as a hound's tooth. This is the kind that produces sturdy and healthy sprouts and roots. They start off with a jump and keep right on growing even against the odds of bad weather and diseased soils.



TODAY'S ANSWER TO AN OLD PROBLEM

"Utility Type" is today's answer to the old question, "What is the best seed corn."

The thousands of progressive farmers who have given it a thorough test *know* that it produces more pounds of high quality, marketable corn to the acre.

It is gratifying to know that the International Hay and Grain Show has officially recognized the Utility Type of Corn.

Utility Type is a corn with medium smooth indentation, deep kernels full at the germ and having a bright lustre. The cob is sound and the shank attachment clean. Good Utility Type seed will produce corn which is less susceptible to ear rots.

It has been our life's job to breed into Funk's Utility Type Corn those qualities, which you may take advantage of in one season if you plant this seed.

The pictures on this and the following pages will repay your careful study. You ask "What do they mean to me?" The answer is that they point the way to—

BETTER CORN AND MORE OF IT

UTILITY CORN HEALTHY AND HIGH YIELDING



POOR SEED



A Weak, Diseased Ear

This ear is rough and starchy. The cob looks sickly. The kernels are pale and diseased. The sprouting kernels are moldy. This handicap of disease in addition to the hazards of the season will result in disappointment at harvest time.

CORN DISEASE

Ears like the one pictured above may or may not be infected with any or all of these diseases. If not infected such ears are at least susceptible to them.

DIPLODIA is the gray dry-rot found on some ears, but many other ears are badly infected on which the mold is invisible. It is impossible to detect the presence of Diplodia on many infected ears except by a carefully conducted germination test. Diplodia is identified on the germinator by a characteristic white mold and rotting of the plumule. It reduces the stand and injures the corn plant early in the season. It is one of our most serious corn diseases, especially in wet seasons.

FUSARIUM is a fine, pink mold found on the germinating seed and may also be seen on some infected ears. Fusarium causes root rot. Rough, starchy corn is especially susceptible to Fusarium.

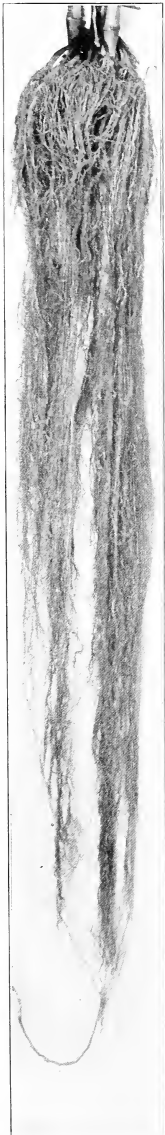
SCUTELLUM ROT DISEASE is indicated on the germinated kernel by a rot between the scutellum and the endosperm. Associated with this rot is usually found *Rhizopus* mold. Planting such seed results in reduced yield due to susceptibility to disease and injury from unfavorable conditions.

The **BLACK BUNDLE DISEASE** organism requires a high degree of technical skill to differentiate, either on the germinator or in the field. Nevertheless it is a serious stalk rot disease.

The best way to fight these diseases is to clean up the soil by rotation of crops, have a fertile, well prepared seed bed, plant at the right time and use seed bred for high yield and selected for its resistance to disease. The rainbow's end with its fabled pot of gold is not more impossible of attainment than the production of big yields of corn with poor seed.

UTILITY CORN HEALTHY AND HIGH YIELDING

NO CORN IS BETTER THAN ITS ROOTS



This is not a practical farm implement, but is a valuable tool in the hands of the scientific plant breeder who wishes to produce strains of corn having inherently strong root systems.

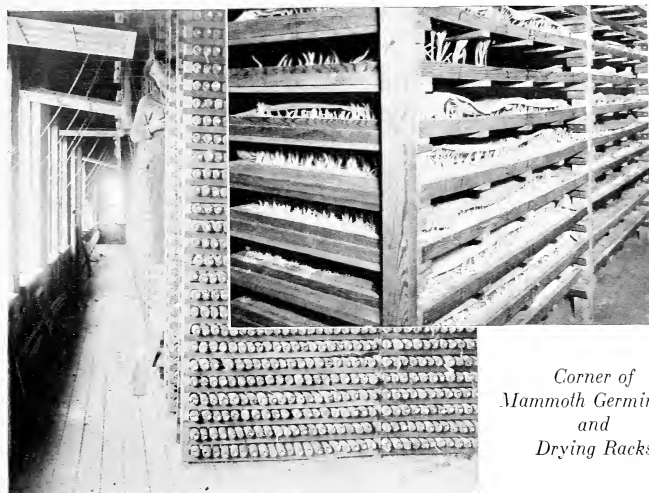
The picture above shows Mr. E. D. Funk watching the pointer go round the dial as a hill of his good corn is being pulled with the machine designed for that purpose. Hills like that require a pull of five or six hundred pounds before they are uprooted. But many a common hill can easily be pulled up with one hand.

For years Mr. Funk has been saying that "The part of the corn plant under ground is just as important as the part we can see."

Put pleasure and profit into your hours spent in raising corn by planting seed bred for vigor, resistance to disease and high yield.

TO THE MAN WHO APPRECIATES GOOD SEED
WE OFFER
FUNK'S UTILITY TYPE SEED CORN
THE CORN WITH THE GOOD ROOTS
TAKE ANOTHER LOOK AT THE PICTURE ON THE COVER





Corner of
Mammoth Germinator
and
Drying Racks

TESTED FOR VIGOR AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE

STRAIN 176 A—FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

FUNK'S BEST EFFORTS TO HELP THE CORN GROWER

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
TO REPLACE AN ORDINARY STRAIN OF CORN WITH
UTILITY TYPE CORN
HEALTHY AND HIGH YIELDING

To get out this extra quality seed for you we begin by planting selected ears of our highly bred Strain 176 A, Funk's Yellow Dent Corn.

In the fall we select well matured ears, medium in size, conforming to the Utility Type, borne on sound shanks at convenient height and produced on erect, sturdy plants. This field selected corn is dried on the racks to proper moisture content.

EVERY EAR is tested on the Germinator, both for germinating vigor and freedom from disease. This work is done by experts.

Then the ears are butted and tipped, shelled and graded,—each ear individually by hand. Finally the corn is bagged and tagged ready for shipment.

Write for Prices.

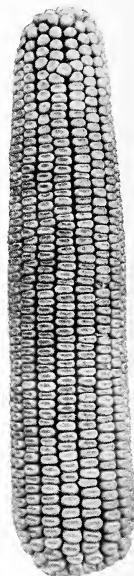
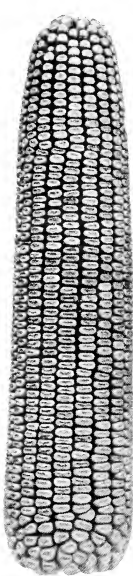
SUPPLY LIMITED—ORDER EARLY.

FOR PRICES ON OUR REGULAR SEED CORN, SEE PRICE LIST.

WE ARE PREPARED TO GIVE YOUR OWN HOME GROWN SEED THE
INDIVIDUAL EAR TEST FOR DISEASE. WRITE FOR PRICES.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

UTILITY TYPE—STRAIN 176 A



E. D. Funk Selecting Funk's Yellow Dent—Strain 176 A

CONFIDENCE

Confidence is its own reward. Since Isaac Funk arrived at Funk's Grove in 1824, corn has been the main cash crop on the Funk Farms.

From the early pioneer days until the present, millions of acres of corn have been planted in nearly every country on the globe where corn grows, from seed produced on the Funk Farms.

The long history and reliability of Funk's Yellow Dent Corn means much to you. It means CONFIDENCE—Confidence based not upon mere claims and promises—but confidence tested by time.

The Results of this pioneer work, and our desire to produce the highest yielding corn possible has developed Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176A.

THE INVISIBLE INGREDIENT

It was a common practice among those pioneers in this great Mid-Western Empire to throw in something "to boot" when trading with each other.

We still claim the honor of being pioneers. True, our pioneering is along different lines in some respects. But in keeping with this sentiment of pioneer generosity of our fathers, we try to put into our seed an "invisible ingredient"—to give you something "to boot."

We think you will agree that we merit your confidence in our corn when we breed it for resistance to disease and for vigorous roots like those shown on the cover of this catalog. We especially recommend to you our highly developed Strain 176A of Funk's Utility Type Yellow Dent Seed Corn, because of its high yielding power.

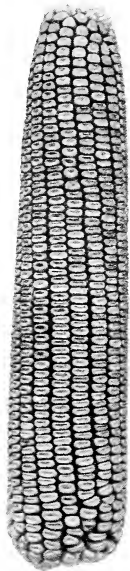


FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824

25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

UTILITY TYPE — STRAIN 176 A



This strain has an improved root system, a large ear, small cob, medium size kernel and shells 80 to 90 per cent of grain. It matures in 110 to 120 days in the Corn Belt. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, with a yield that satisfies.

Thousands of farmers have planted Funk's Yellow Dent with resulting yields of 5 to 20 bushels more per acre than average seed selected by the farmer.

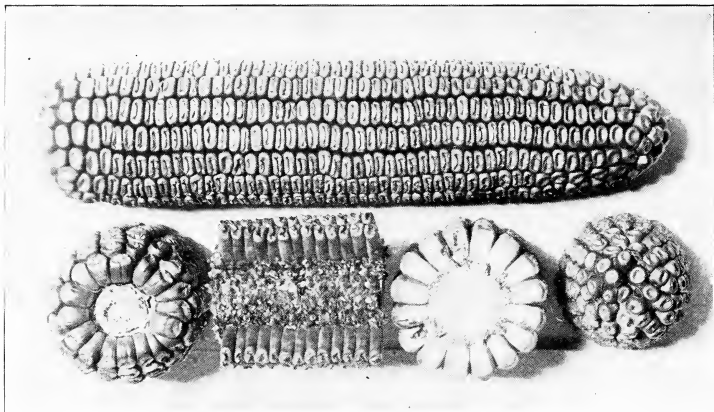
We have a record of a 100 acre field producing 107 bushels to the acre, another field of 220 acres averaged 101 bushels, and 600 acres with an average of 80 bushels.

Without a doubt Funk's Yellow Dent will give you the highest possible yield of first-class corn.

We are featuring this strain of corn in our catalog above other strains and varieties because we know the universal satisfaction it gives. In our judgment, all over the Corn Belt wherever a corn growing season of 120 days can be counted on, 90% of the corn planted should be Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176A.

**FUNK'S YELLOW DENT
OUR STRAIN OF THE ORIGINAL
REID'S YELLOW DENT CORN**

EARLY CORN



FUNK'S 90-DAY THE EARLIEST HIGH YIELDING CORN

Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Mr. Eugene D. Funk in 1892 and is the only 90-day corn recognized by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association as a standard variety.

The ears are good size—kernel deep—cob small. We have an early maturing corn with high yielding ability.

If you need a corn for late planting, due to hail storms, floods or droughts.

If you need an early feeding corn.

If you need a high yielding corn to hog down early.

PLANT FUNK'S NINETY-DAY—IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Funk's 90-Day fills a particular need in a wide range of climatic conditions.

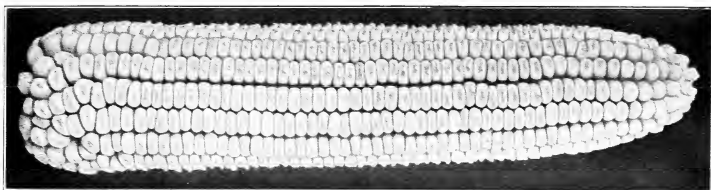
The Northern farmer has in this corn an ideal silage, maturing before frost and making a large yield. For the Eastern farmer the same may be said, adding that this makes a fine feeding corn. In the South this corn has taken the place of the well known June corn making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister.

BLOODY BUTCHER

This is a white-capped, 90-day red corn. The ears, like those of our yellow 90-day, are medium in size. The indentation is medium smooth. This corn will not disappoint you: it will both "shell out" and "weigh out" if you want to put it on the market.

Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down," Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is an early 90-day, and can be grown successfully anywhere in the Corn Belt.

WHITE CORN



FUNK'S SILVERMINE CORN

Iowa Silvermine was developed by J. A. Beagley of Sibley, Illinois, from a prize-winning lot of white corn which he bought at the Ford County Farmers Institute in 1890 from William McKeever. In 1895 the Iowa Seed Company purchased from Mr. Beagley the product of 20 acres planted to this variety and distributed it under the name of Iowa Silvermine.

Funk's Silvermine is a medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silvermine. Ears run cylindrical, medium circumference, 9 to 10 inches long, kernels deep and broad, creamy white, a favorite with the Hominy Miller.

Funk's Silvermine is adapted to a wide range of climate and soil. It is most in demand of our white varieties.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

We have a number of customers who come back year after year for our Boone County White. It has large, pure white ears with deep, medium rough kernels, borne on a large stalk. We figure on 115 to 125 days of average growing weather to carry this corn beyond the danger of frost.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

A white corn of extra large size. It has a medium large, white cob. The ears carry their size out well to the tip. The kernels are pearly white, moderately smooth, very deep and have a large germ.

FEEDING CORN

GOLDEN STANDARD LEAMING

We carry this variety largely for the accommodation of our customers who like it for a feeding corn. The ears are medium to large in size, and have a rich golden color very characteristic to this variety. The kernels are not hard and not tight on the cob. The cob is easily crushed and masticated by cattle.



H. H. MILLER
Business Manager and Treasurer

A Company Without Good Business Management Can Not Long Survive

In 1917 the President and Manager of Funk Bros. Seed Co. was called to Washington, D. C. as a "Dollar a Year" man in the Food Administration with Mr. Hoover. This made it necessary for the Funk Bros. Seed Co. to look for a business manager, one with practical and technical experience, who would be a real benefit to both the Company and its customers.

For many years we had followed the activities of H. H. Miller, and decided he was the man we were looking for.

The results of our investigations at that time covering Mr. Miller's fitness for such a position will, we believe be of interest.

He is a native of the Eastern Townships, Quebec, Canada, where he obtained experience on his father's farm.

Later he completed an agricultural course at Ontario Agricultural College, after which he was employed for three years by the Canadian Seed Branch of the Dominion Government, Ottawa, Canada.

His experience while in the employ of the Canadian Government included seed testing, crop inspection work in several Provinces for the Canadian Seed Growers Association and the establishment of the first seed testing station in the Canadian Northwest in Calgary, Alberta.

About 1906 he became identified with the Albert Dickinson Seed Company of Chicago as its seed expert and while there he organized the first Commercial Seed Testing Laboratory in this country. During his many years of service with the company he passed on millions of dollars worth of farm seeds every year to comply with the requirements of the various State Seed Laws, kept in close touch with Experiment Station work and was active in assisting in directing seed legislation in more than 25 states.

He owns and has successfully operated a farm of some 1100 acres for many years.

This covers briefly some of the work Mr. Miller carried on previous to his connection with our organization; we considered it of sufficient guarantee to secure his services and that he was qualified to render the service to our customers they are entitled to.

Funk Bros. Seed Co. has its different departments,—for the breeding and improvement of certain farm seeds; for growing and harvesting the seed; and for business management. The business manager is the link between our seed farms and your farm. Mr. Miller has been in the seed and farming business all his life and he understands the kind of service the farmer most appreciates.

E. D. FUNK, President,
Funk Bros. Seed Co.



UTILITY CORN HEALTHY AND HIGH YIELDING

A LETTER HAS JUST COME TO FUNK BROS. SEED CO. FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SIDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

IT CONTAINS THIS SENTENCE:

"I beg to inform you that this Department has been growing Funk's Yellow Dent maize for many years and has found it to be one of the best yielding varieties for large sections of the maize belts of New South Wales.

This letter from a land thousands of miles away brings a message of encouragement to us in our efforts to improve corn.

During my three years experience as Farm Advisor in Ford County, Illinois, one of my tasks was to study the farmers of the county to try to learn why some prospered more than their neighbors.

It was my observation that the good farmers, for one thing, were cranks on good seed. And so it was my privilege as well as my duty to study the unique work of improving corn and developing utility type strains as carried on in the adjoining county on the Funk Farms.

Since leaving the Farm Bureau work and moving to our new home near Bloomington I have had other unusual opportunities to study corn. I have watched the behavior of different strains of corn on the Funk Farms under the varying vicissitudes of flood, drouth, and wind storms. Then in operating the mammoth germinator at the Funk seed house I have germinated and tested for disease hundreds of thousands of individual ears.

There is no corn absolutely free from disease. There are no strains 100% resistant to disease. But I have seen with my own eyes such improvement over the old rough corn of my boyhood days that I know we are on the right track. Further advances will come as the days go by.

The new Utility Type Corn has arrived. It has come to stay. It is a little hard for some of us old timers to get used to the looks of the shiny new corn, but we have to admit that the blamed stuff does grow better in a cold, wet spring and does yield more good, sound grain per acre.

The fellow who rides the cultivator in the blazing summer sun deserves the best seed we can produce. Letters like the one from New South Wales are a challenge to a wider vision of the influence which this corn we are working with day by day is having on the agriculture of the world.

Frank Hersman.

Frank Hersman, Utilizes Experience in a Larger Sphere



















The idea back of Funk Bros. Seed Co. is service. Consistent with this policy we employed Mr. Frank Hersman in 1922 to assist in our corn breeding work and as general utility service man.

Mr. Hersman brings to this organization a broad intelligent understanding of farm conditions and farm life. His boyhood experience on the farm, his association as teacher in country schools, his scientific training received through a complete agricultural college education, his experience gained as farm advisor, his well known honesty of purpose and ability adds another link to our chain of service which we know you will derive benefit from and appreciate.

E. D. Funk, President.

Estimate Your Own Yield

What will be the yield per acre if each hill bears a medium sized ear (12 oz.) on every stalk? Below is a copy of a chart prepared by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

CORN PLANT'D	STALKS Per HILL	STALKS Per ACRE	IF EACH HILL BEARS	The Yield Will be
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ Ft.	1	3556	One 2 oz. ear 	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 4 oz. ear 	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 6 oz. ear 	19 bu.
"	1	3556	One 8 oz. ear 	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 10 oz. ear 	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 12 oz. ear 	38 bu.
"	1	3556	One 14 oz. ear 	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 16 oz. ear 	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	1	3556	One 18 oz. ear 	57 bu.
"	2	7112	One 12 oz. and one 8 oz. ear 	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	2	7112	One 16 oz. and one 6 oz. ear 	69 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	2	7112	One 14 oz. and one 10 oz. ear 	76 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
"	2	7112	Two 14 oz. ears 	89 bu.
"	2	7112	One 16 oz. and one 14 oz. ear 	95 bu.
"	3	10668	Two 14 oz. and one 6 oz. ear 	108 bu.
"	3	10668	Three 12 oz. ears 	114 bu.
DRILLED	1 STALK EVERY 14 INCHES	10667	One 12 oz. ear 	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
DRILLED	1 STALK EVERY 16 INCHES	9324	One 14 oz. ear 	116 bu.

Ear Corn Versus Shelled Corn

We are sometimes asked what the difference is between our ear and shelled corn. The ear corn and shelled corn come from the same fields, receive the same attention in breeding, are selected with the same care, dried and stored in the same way. There is no difference between them in yielding quality; the seed of our shelled corn will produce just as many bushels per acre as the seed of our ear corn. In fact there are two advantages in the shelled corn. The butts and tips of the ears have been shelled off and you get the full bushel ready to plant, and the corn has been graded into large, medium and small-sized kernels, insuring a uniform drop in the planter. One bushel of the shelled corn will plant about eight acres while one bushel of the ear corn, after butts and tips have been removed, will plant about six acres. That is, the shelled corn will plant 33 1-3 percent more ground.



TIMOTHY

At present more interest is being taken in Timothy on account of almost certain "catch" and a good stand will last three or four years.

Because of the low cost of producing hay, timothy is often one of the most profitable of farm crops.

For further information regarding rotation, preparation of seed bed, nurse crops, method of seeding, cost of hay production and profits write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmers Bulletin 990.

Field of our Timothy Ready to Thresh—Weed Free.



SOY BEANS

The pictures on this page and the next show four of our best varieties of Soy Beans, all planted the same day. They were also photographed the same day to show differences of maturity.



ITO SAN—105-110 Days



MANCHU—105-110 Days

At the annual summer meeting of the National Soy Bean Association held at the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture it was the general opinion farmers could profitably replace part of their oats acreage with Soy Beans.

Land that will produce 50 to 60 bushels of corn will grow 20 to 25 bushels of Soy Beans.

Twenty bushels of Soy Beans, 60 pounds to the bushel means 1200 pounds of grain, while 40 bushels of oats means 1280 pounds of grain.

In other words we can grow almost as many pounds of Soy Beans per acre as oats and beans are worth at least twice as much for feeding and more than double for market purposes.

Prof. J. C. Hackleman told of the rapid increase of Soy Beans in Illinois which now totals 674,000 acres.

Severe clover failures in Illinois brought on the use of Soy Beans as a substitute hay crop.

Indiana reported acreage doubled in 1923 and now totals 240,000 acres.

Iowa estimated the acreage at 200,000 acres.

Farmers are being compelled to give more attention to the growing of Soy Beans. Their success is no longer an experiment.

We offer only those varieties that have proven a success. We make a specialty of supplying only the best seed obtainable in this country.



SOY BEANS



A. K. — 110-115 Days



MIDWEST — 110-115 Days

It's important to select the best variety of Soy Beans for your purpose. We have varieties selected especially for hay, silage, hogging-off, green manure, protein concentrates, milling or a seed crop.

MANCHU

MANCHU Soy Beans continue to hold their place as the foremost variety for Central and Northern States.

Its earliness, high yielding qualities, and high oil content of seed are some of the qualities which make Manchu popular.

The yield of seed this season has probably been 25% higher than the average of other varieties.

Manchu are clear yellow beans with a distinct dark hilum or scar. They grow upright with fairly heavy foliage.

ITO SAN

ITO SAN is one of the oldest beans grown here and probably the best known. It is small, early and a good seed producer, but usually proves a disappointment if used by itself for hay. Fine if put in corn to hog down or grown separately in solid blocks for seed.

A. K.

The A. K. Soy Beans are a popular early-maturing Illinois type. This is a good yielder of seed and is well suited for early forage and to grow in early maturing corn. Plants are rather short, stout, erect, maturing in about 110 days. The seed is medium to medium large, but not uniform. The seed scar shows considerable variation from a pale yellow to a dark or almost black.

MIDWEST

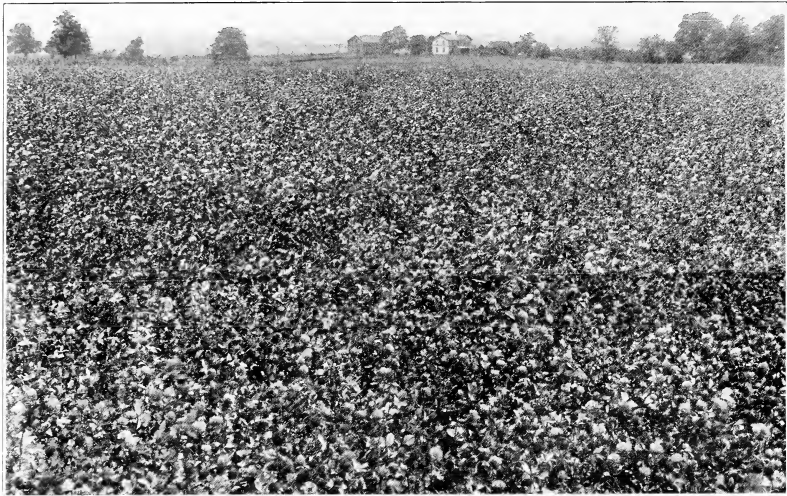
MIDWEST—This is a well known popular variety needing no introduction to Corn Belt farmers. It makes a good yield of seed, a fine hay crop and is extensively used for hogging down.

Plants are stout, erect and mature in 120 days.

OTHER VARIETIES

Space does not permit a description of minor varieties which we carry in stock, viz: Ebony, Sable, Early Brown, Illinois 13-19, Ohio 9035.

RED CLOVER



A field of Medium Red Clover like the one above, is a profitable crop, and the quality of seed you plant should be given every consideration, not only for the sake of yield but to produce a crop free from noxious weeds like the one in the picture.

We can furnish you with the very best quality obtainable. Why not let us get together on your spring requirements?

We do not handle imported seeds.

Tests with imported Red Clover Seed carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture show that not all varieties are suited for growth in this country.

In almost every test made with Italian seed there were signs of more or less winter-killing or disease injury.

German and Bohemian strains also showed considerable disease injury.

INOCULATION

O. H. Sears—University of Illinois says

"In soils which are in a high state of fertility, bacteria will live for several years. On the other hand, soils which are badly 'run down' and especially those in the need of lime do not retain active organisms for any great length of time."

If the field has not grown clover recently and is not in an especially productive condition, the small amount of labor required for inoculation would certainly be justified.

RED AND MAMMOTH CLOVER

For detailed information regarding causes of failure, methods of seeding—preparing seed bed—use of nurse crop, etc., write Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. or us for Farmers Bulletin 455.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike lives under favorable conditions three or four years. Where Red Clover does well it outyields Alsike, but Alsike thrives better than Red on poorly drained, or acid soils, and is more winter hardy.

For further information in regard to seed, seeding, nurse crops, inoculation, uses, seed, production, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 1151.

ALFALFA



Alfalfa should not be cut until it reaches the full bloom stage.

The above field was fairly fertile—well drained, was seeded in spring with early oats, fifteen pounds of dry land Kansas seed was used per acre, it was inoculated with our special culture described on page 33. If we can grow three to four tons of alfalfa per acre every year from our hardy dry land seed you can do the same.

For further information in regard to varieties—choosing a field—preparing the seed bed—liming—fertilizing—inoculating—method, time and rate of seeding, harvesting, etc., write Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 1283.

Don't overwork alfalfa fields. Two cuttings in the Northern part of the Corn Belt and three in the South should be the limit. More than this weakens and ruins the stand.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

This is a crop of 1923 seed, and a beautiful lot that is bound to give you the best of satisfaction. This Grimm Alfalfa was grown in the wild and woolly part of western South Dakota, from fields that have stood the tempests for the last fifteen or twenty years, and are still producing large crops of hay and seed each year. Seed from these fields is bound to produce wonderful results in any other State in the Union.

CANADIAN No. 1 VARIEGATED GRIMM

This is strictly Canadian grown variegated Grimm Alfalfa seed possessing the highly prized northern vitality.

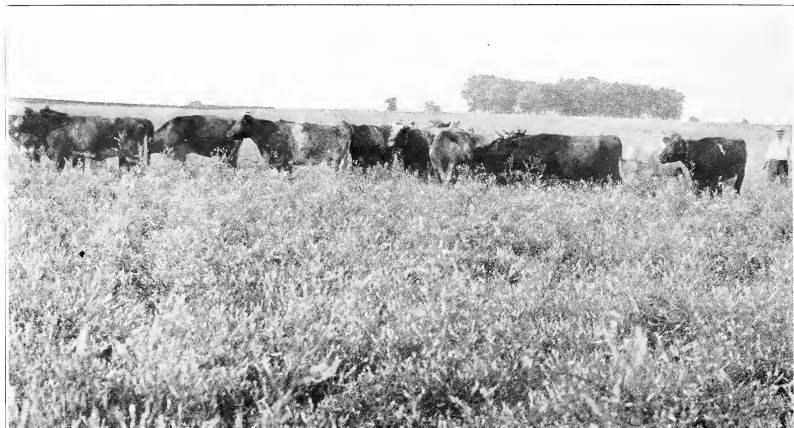
Conservative Canadian experiment stations and seed houses advise that in their trial plots, this variety shows a very decided superiority over all others in every way, both in stand of plants and in healthiness of growth.

This alfalfa has been grown in that severe northern climate for years. We offer it to you with full confidence that it will prove satisfactory both as to hardiness and productiveness.

EDWARDS
LÉGUME BAK



SWEET CLOVER



Valuable herds of Pure Bred Shorthorns thrive in Sweet Clover pasture. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., July, 1923.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

High quality, new crop seed carefully selected and tested to comply with the requirements of the various State Seed Laws.

We expect a heavy demand this spring—order early.

Twelve Reasons in Favor of Increased Acreage

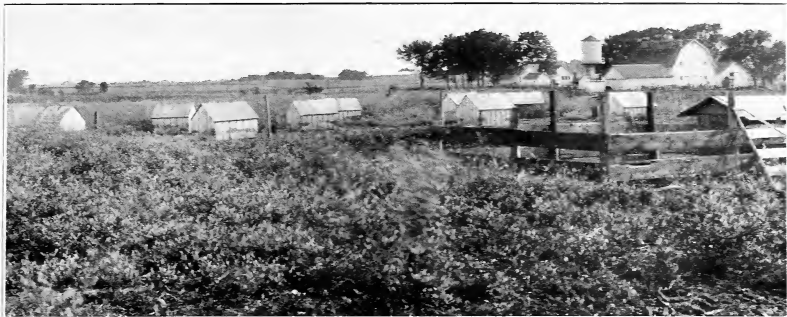
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Once a despised weed, now a leading farm crop. | 6 Dairymen feed and pasture Sweet Clover with best of success. |
| 2 Maintains more stock per acre than any legume grown. | 7 Roots are soft, easily inoculated, decay rapidly. |
| 3 Starts early in spring, grows all summer and late in fall. | 8 Will smother out nearly all kinds of weeds. |
| 4 As a green manure crop it will add more fertility than any other crop. | 9 Will prepare thin land for other crops. |
| 5 All kinds of stock soon learn to like it, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep thrive on it. | 10 Feeding value nearly equal alfalfa. |
| | 11 Does not bloat cattle and sheep. |
| | 12 Seeds heavily in all sections. |

Usually seeded with a nurse crop of oats, wheat, or rye, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.



For complete information—how to seed—inoculating—harvesting—rotation—uses, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 836.

SWEET CLOVER



An all around, profitable, fully equipped sweet clover hog pasture. Modern buildings in background.
Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., August, 1923.

Sweet Clover has a distinct place in the Corn Belt and will enrich the soil on which it grows by storing nitrogen and adding humus.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white blossom biennial clover that grows to a height of about four feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens three weeks ahead of the common white blossom sweet clover.

Several outstanding advantages credited to this clover by those who have grown it are,

1. It grows to a good height for harvesting but does not require clipping, thereby eliminating the hazard of killing.
2. It ripens early ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull before small grain.
3. It is a heavy seed producer.
4. It has superior soil building qualities.
5. It is unusually hardy to withstand dry summers and hard winters.

HUBAM CLOVER

HUBAM CLOVER was discovered in 1916 by H. D. Hughes of the Farm Crop Department, Iowa State College, and has since been grown in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries.

In certain types of soil it has given an excellent account of itself. The best way to determine whether it is adapted to your needs or not is to try it out in a small way for green manure, forage, or seed.

Seed Hubam at the rate of 16 to 20 pounds per acre with your oats this spring— or on your wheat just as you would handle your red clover.



Horses relish Sweet Clover. A picture of contentment. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., September, 1923.

RAPE

True Dutch or Holland Dwarf Essex Rape is much better than any other European-grown Rape Seed, because it produces a much bigger quantity of green foliage.

We have an official analysis on our seed from the best Rape expert in the U. S. A. and he reports 99.72% Purity and our germination test was 99%. No mustard or other noxious weeds found.

Buying Rape Seed is a question of confidence. The chances are you cannot tell true Holland-grown from German, Hungarian, or Japanese.

Our seed is new crop true Dutch grown, and if you order from us, you may be assured we are only shipping the true variety.

Study the picture below—decide to order now—because—

Rape is good for hogs, sheep, calves, cattle, and horses.

Rape is especially valuable to feed with corn to balance it.

Rape pasture runs from June to November.

Rape is easily grown and furnishes quick pasture.

Rape will carry as many pigs per acre as alfalfa.

Rape is nearly equal in feeding value to alfalfa.

Rape Seed is cheap—less than 50c an acre—a ton or more of feed for the price of a bushel of corn.

Rape is grown alone, or with small grain—or between corn rows at last cultivation.



Rape seeded with Oats provides summer pasture in the place of foul weeds. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., July, 1923

SUDAN GRASS



Sudan Hay in sixty days. Seeded May 27, 1923. Photo July 27, 1923 by Funk Bros. Seed Co.

PLANT SUDAN GRASS FOR HAY AND SUMMER PASTURE

Why? Because:

The cost of seeding is low—only 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

It is adapted to any soil and most climates.

It stands more hot weather than any other crop.

It can be planted very late and makes a splendid "catch crop" in 35 to 60 days.

Makes a sure summer pasture within 30 days.

It makes its best growth in hot summer weather when other pastures fail.

It is a heavy seed producer.

It can be cut as often as three times a season.

It yields a heavy, leafy, fine-stemmed hay crop, that is easily and quickly cured and is easy to handle.

It is relished by all livestock and has a high feeding analysis.

Because of its many advantages it is a most valuable hay and summer pasture crop.

Sow after all danger of frost is past.

Complete information regarding soil requirements, place, method and rate of seeding, harvesting, hay and pasture use, seed production, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 1126.

OATS



Oats in the foreground and a solid 640 acre field of Sweet Corn in the rear.
The Bloomington Canning Co. finds the heart of the Corn Belt ideal for their purposes and
their products are in demand the world over.

IOWA 103

A NEW OFFERING OF CERTIFIED SEED

During the summer of 1920 Mr. Unsicker of Woodford county, Illinois, selected 4000 heads of Iowa 103 Oats under the expert direction of M. L. Mosher. We quote Mr. Mosher as follows:

"As soon as the oats began to head out that summer I visited Mr. Unsicker's farm every two or three days until all of the oats were fully in head. We marked all of the early oat rows and all of the late ones, there being a slight mixture with another early variety of oats and of a late variety. When the oats were about half ripe a storm lodged the entire field, but most of the oats straightened up again. When the oats were ripe I spent about two days cutting out all which did not straighten up after being lodged. All of those which were of the other varieties and those which apparently were weak and uneven were cut out too. We cut out about one-eighth of all of them; at the same time we marked the occasional rows which were apparently superior to the average. In selecting these rows we selected only those which stood up with a good stiff straw with apparently a good yield of grain indicated by the large number of grains on a head and the large number of heads in the row. These especially selected rows were then cut out and kept by themselves. The remainder of the acre was then cut with the binder. This was threshed out with a small threshing machine later by Mr. Unsicker and he secured enough of the best selection to sow about one-half acre in 1921 or 1922, and enough of the general selection to sow six or seven acres."

With the assurance that Mr. Unsicker's 1923 oats was the best available strain of this popular variety in existence we purchased his entire crop.

The growing crop was inspected and we will furnish you with Certification free. Most of the Iowa 103 oats have become badly mixed or run out.

Considering the record back of these oats and also their quality it should induce every grower of this variety to change his seed and thereby improve the quantity and quality of his yield.

Sow these Oats and you will have Iowa 103 of the best type—with a pedigree that means something.

**THE DEMAND WILL EXCEED THE SUPPLY—
PROTECT YOURSELF BY ORDERING EARLY**

OATS

IOWAR

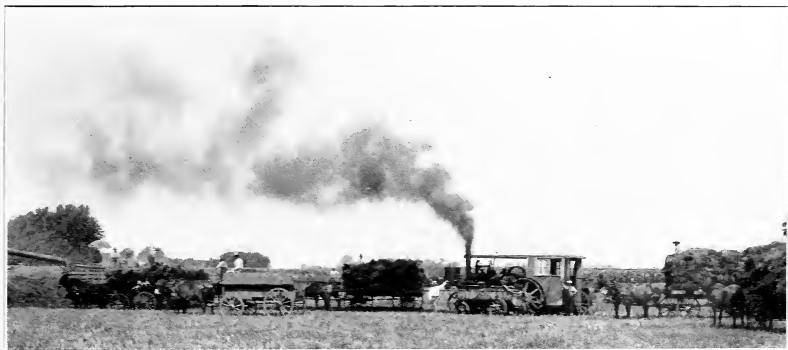
Although Iowar is a comparatively new variety it is extensively grown in many sections of the Corn Belt.

It meets a demand that farmers have been looking for. In comparison with Iowa 103 it is three days later, three inches taller and said to yield three bushels more per acre.

The grain is of good size—hull is thin—straw stiff and stands up well. It is a popular oat for the feeder and market purposes.

The oats we are offering you were grown from Certified Seed, are plump, bright, thoroughly re-cleaned, no better strain or quality obtainable.

We can supply these oats in any quantity from one bushel to car load shipments.



Looks natural, doesn't it? And every man in the ring is a booster for Iowar Oats. They had a straight run of 800 acres, all grown from Certified Seed. Many thousand bushels of these oats were in our seed house before August 1, re-cleaned ready for your drill in the spring of 1924.

FUNK'S GREAT AMERICAN

Funk's Great American Oats were discovered by Mr. Norton of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture who conducted a series of test plots with 200 varieties on the Funk Farms in 1903-04-05.

From the very first it took a leading place among the medium early varieties of oats in the Middle West and Eastern States.

It has a heavy white berry, thin hull, good strength of straw and a great yielder.

Sow this strain and you will have the genuine Great American of the best type. New seed means increased vigor and better yields.

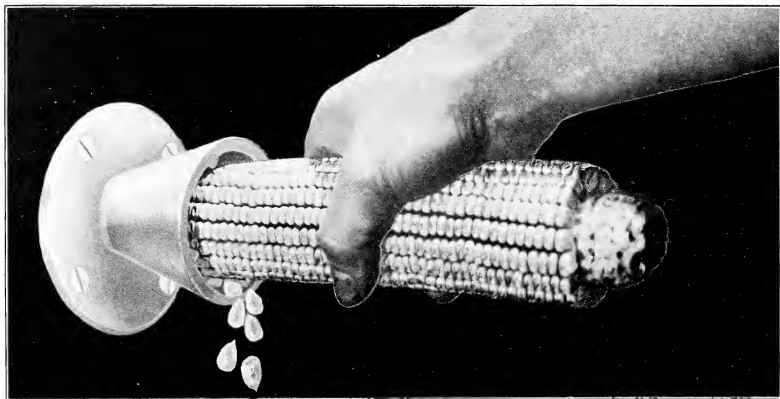
SILVERMINE OATS

This popular variety has the reputation of making heavy yields. Grain is white, reasonably thin hulled, and plump.

BIG FOUR OATS

This variety is almost as popular as Silvermine. It is a white oat, weighs heavy and does not lodge easily.

FUNK'S IMPROVED NUBBER

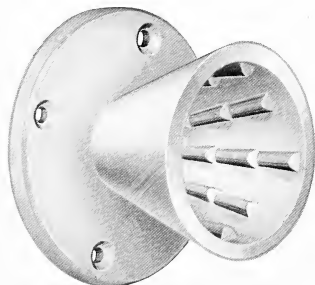


Here's one of the handiest little devices ever made for the corn grower. Serves the same purpose as the power nubbers used by big seed corn houses. It practically eliminates the most tedious and most tiresome job of getting corn ready for planting—*butting and tipping the ears*.

Simply place the end of the ear in the nubber, give it about a half turn and all uneven kernels are removed. Quickly shells off as much of butts and tips as desired. Attaches to wall or most convenient place with 4 wood screws.

Every corn grower needs it. *Guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.* Order yours today. Price only \$1.25 postpaid.

Funk's Improved Nubber is practically indestructible; will last a life-time. Handsome nickel plated velvet finish and special hardened teeth. Packed in carton complete with screws for attaching.



SPECIAL PRICE ON CLUB ORDERS

AGENTS WANTED

You can make good money selling this useful device to your corn-growing friends. Write for our special agent's proposition.



A COURTESY

If you will answer one or more of these questions and tell us whatever else you have in mind that will be to our interest we will appreciate this and it will help us to further improve our seed service to our fellow farmers.

What results have you had with crops grown from seeds purchased of us?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Have you any suggestions for the future improvement of our catalog?

.....
.....
.....

The replies we receive from widely scattered farmers help us to check up on our breeding work and the effectiveness of our service. Have you any suggestions in regard to further improvement of our service?

.....
.....
.....

We will be glad to answer your crop questions if we can and give information and prices of any seeds you are interested in for future delivery.

.....
.....
.....

Was your catalog properly addressed?

Your name

Your address

THIS IS YOUR PAGE—WE HOPE TO HEAR FROM YOU—PLEASE ANSWER



RED TOP

Red Top is used for both hay and pasture. On wet heavy bottom soil it grows to perfection and is specially valuable on land liable to overflow.

It is considered next in importance to blue grass for pasturage purposes on account of lasting for several years and the fact that it forms a thick heavy sod which stands being trampled.

Seeding is usually done in the fall or spring at rate of 15 pounds per acre and it is easy as a rule to get a good stand. If you are putting down a permanent pasture we suggest making Red Top a part of the mixture.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Blue Grass is used mainly for lawn and pasture purposes. If intended for permanent pasture, it should not be grazed very closely for the first two years, or until it becomes well established.

Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is particularly suited for lawns or for turfing the slopes of terraces and embankments where the soil is good.

If sown alone, 15 to 20 pounds of good seed should be sown per acre. When used for lawns, sow at the rate of three bushels per acre.

MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT

At present writing there is some prospect that spring wheat will prove a good paying cash crop this season. It always pays to plant the best seed available and get it in early. If you intend to sow spring wheat write for prices at once.

BUCKWHEAT

Recently there has been a large increase in acreage of buckwheat in central Illinois. This increase is due first to the fact that in a favorable season buckwheat will produce 15 to 25 bushels per acre sown after a crop of wheat has been taken off the land. Since buckwheat can be sown in the late spring and is not attacked by chinch bugs it is well adapted to follow chinch bug damage to other crops.

In 1921 we raised 1800 bushels of buckwheat on 90 acres on the Funk Farms. The acreage was increased in 1922 but the yield was less due to seasonal conditions. However, some fields made 15 to 20 bushels last year.

Disk up the land and seed a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre, either drilled or broadcast. Buckwheat weights 52 pounds per bushel, Illinois Standard.

BARLEY

With a favorable spring, barley yields about 30 to 40 bushels per acre under average conditions in Central Illinois. It requires practically the same seasonal conditions as oats and should be sown the same way. It should be seeded early at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. It weighs 48 pounds per bushel.

We have been using barley on the Funk Farms for several years for hog feed. It is one of the best feeds we have used for growing hogs and is an excellent conditioner. Every farmer who raises hogs should also raise a few acres of barley and we recommend substituting a few acres of oats this spring with barley and you will be surprised how well your hogs will thrive on barley when used as part of their ration.

There is no better nurse crop for alfalfa and clover than barley. If you are going to sow some alfalfa next spring we suggest that you put it in with your barley as a nurse crop as it practically insures a catch.

MILLET

During the summer you may be short on hay and if so, Millet is a good substitute. It can be sown after oat harvest by disking and drilling in oat stubble. Ripens in fall for hay before frost. Sow one bushel per acre.



HAIRY VETCH

Hairy Vetch is a winter growing forage crop and is often seeded with rye or other fall grain. It produces a quality of hay that compares very favorably with alfalfa besides making a good late fall and early spring pasture crop for horses, cattle and hogs. It is also used as a cover crop in orchards.

Vetch improves the soil to about the same extent as clover.

When seeded alone, 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is required for a good stand. When seeded with small grain, 20 pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient.

SPRAYING MATERIAL

If you are interested in spraying material for your orchards, gardens or potato fields, write us for information. We have some valuable literature on the subject and you can buy Dry Lime Sulfur and Arsenate of Lead.

CRESOLIS COMPOUND

(LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS USP)

This disinfectant is approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is used to disinfect animals, pens, stock yards, stock cars, or any place where stock is harbored.

We would recommend this spray to disinfect after hog cholera, hemorrhagic septicemia, mixed infection, distemper in horses, pink eye in cattle—and in fact any infectious or contagious disease.

For stock disinfection use one pint of Cresolis to ten gallons of water, making nearly a 2% solution.

For pens or premises use one gallon to 32 gallons of water. Spray heavy to thoroughly saturate the side walls, partitions and floors.

Sold in gallon and five gallon cans, and fifty gallon drums. Price \$2.00 per gallon. Five gallon can \$8.00. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

PHENOLENE

Phenolene is recommended for ordinary purposes anywhere on the farm.

It may be used on cattle for lice, mange, ringworms, white scour, flies and mosquitoes.

Sheep for stomach worms, ticks, lice, maggots, foot rot, cuts and bruises.

Hogs for hog lice, sore mouth, mange.

Poultry for lice, mites and fleas, roup, etc.

Use one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Use with sprayer as illustrated. Price \$1.50 per gallon; five gallons for \$6.50. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

There are cheaper sprays but these high grade disinfectants cost very little if you use our sprayer. See sprayers next page.

SWEET CORN

GOLDEN BANTAM

A popular new early Sweet Corn,—very early and very sweet. The ears are small, usually less than six inches in length.

Golden Bantam is a very acceptable variety for early use.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Standard medium late variety of the broken-row, shoe peg type. The eating qualities are exceptionally good on account of its high sugar content and depth of kernel.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Stowell's Evergreen has long been a standard variety of late Sweet Corn.

For a late maturing, large eared, big yielding Sweet Corn of good quality Stowell's Evergreen will fill the bill.



UTILITY SPRAYERS

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



No. 10 Galv. Tank

This type of sprayer is the most popular for all general work requiring a sprayer. It is adapted for spraying, whitewashing, disinfecting, for the application of glue sizing, etc.

The No. 10 tank is made of galvanized steel. Size, 7¼ by 20 inches; capacity, 3½ gallons. Side seam closely riveted and all joints well soldered and tested. Pump cylinder made of brass with bronze ball check valve, which will not deteriorate like rubber; hose, ½ inch, 5 ply, attached to tank by means of a standard hose connection of brass. Filling cap of ample size, easily removed without use of a wrench. Angle nozzle, automatic shut-off type, made of brass, our own design with extension feature, patented, equipped with strainer, fine, medium and coarse discs.

Packed one in a box. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

No. 10 Utility Galvanized Tank, price each.....\$6.65

BARREL PUMPS



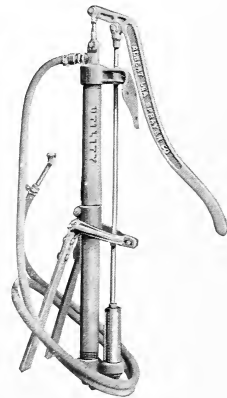
No. 50-A MTD

Made in two sizes and styles for use in upright barrels. Air chamber is of heavy iron pipe; working barrel or cylinder made of heavy seamless brass tubing; cast brass plunger packed with special thick packing to withstand chemicals. All valves are brass ball type. Our pumps are provided with heavy brackets for fastening to barrel, which makes them exceptionally rigid. All pumps are supplied with mechanical agitator, standard hose connection, and can be repacked without removing plunger from cylinder.

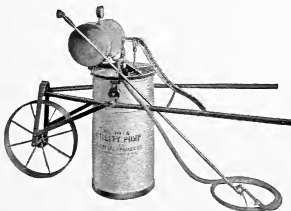
No. 90-A Pump has 1½ inch by 27 inch air chamber, fastens to chime. Each.....\$14.15

No. 50-A Pump has 2 inch by 33 inch air chamber, fastens to end. Each.....\$18.35

Barrel is not furnished as regular equipment, but we can supply glucose barrels at each.....\$3.75



No. 90-A



No. 40-A

PORTABLE OUTFIT

Very useful for painting, whitewashing, and disinfecting warehouses, factories, barns, trees and greenhouses.

FRAME—Substantially built of steel, well braced and balanced.

EQUIPMENT—Capacity, 18 gallons; 10 foot ½ inch 5-ply spray hose; 4 foot spray rod; 1 patented Utility Angle Nozzle No. 65. Shipping weight complete, crated 85 pounds.

PRESSURE TANK—Nine inches in diameter by 16 inches long, made of 12-gauge steel plate, with convex ends, which are welded together and tested to several times the amount of pressure the pump will develop.

The tank is mounted on an iron bracket, which is securely bolted to the spider casting, and equipped with a 250-pound pressure gauge and a drain plug.

No. 40-A Portable Outfit—Weight, crated for shipment, 140 pounds, price each, \$45.50



Deane Funk's farm home set in the midst of trees and shrubs, flowering plants and green lawns.

More than 1000 friends from farms and town visited this home during Peony Week. Mr. Funk is a busy farmer and the credit for maintaining this beautiful home, grounds, and garden, only a part of which is shown in the above picture, belongs entirely to Mrs. Funk.

A good lawn adds much to the appearance as well as the cash value of our homes. There is no secret about making a first class lawn. It is simply a question of getting the soil in good shape and sowing the right mixture of good seed.

If you are seeding down a lawn for the first time it is very necessary to cultivate or work the soil a few times before sowing the seed in order to germinate and destroy weed seeds.

We take a great deal of pride in our lawn-grass mixture. It is made up of a combination of grasses which our experience shows to be specially adapted for lawn purposes. We have put our best efforts on a single high grade quality which we consider worthy of being called Funk's Lawn Grass. One pound will sow 680 square feet; sixteen pounds will sow one quarter acre; sixty-five pounds will sow one acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Red Top—White Clover—Perennial Rye Grass also Golf Course and permanent mixture for parks and cemeteries. Please write for prices.

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED and understood that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.



Inoculated

Not Inoculated



Nodules mean Nitrogen
Nitrogen means Fertility
Fertility means High Yields

White Blossom Sweet Clover at Arlington, Va., showing the effect of inoculation upon their growth. The plants at the left represent the average growth on the inoculated plats; those at the right the average growth on the plats not inoculated. The plats had been previously limed and were seeded on the same date. Farmers Bulletin 797, U. S. D. A.

SEED INOCULATION

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Use our living, active, tested bacteria for inoculating—Sweet Clovers—Red, Mammoth and Alsike—Alfalfa—Soy Beans—Cow Peas, etc.

Inoculation Increases Yields

Inoculation Enriches the Soil

OUR CULTURES ARE EASY TO USE

A BOY OR GIRL CAN FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND DO THE WORK

OUR COST IS LOW To inoculate 30 pounds, \$0.60
To inoculate 60 pounds, \$1.00

Name Kind of Seed

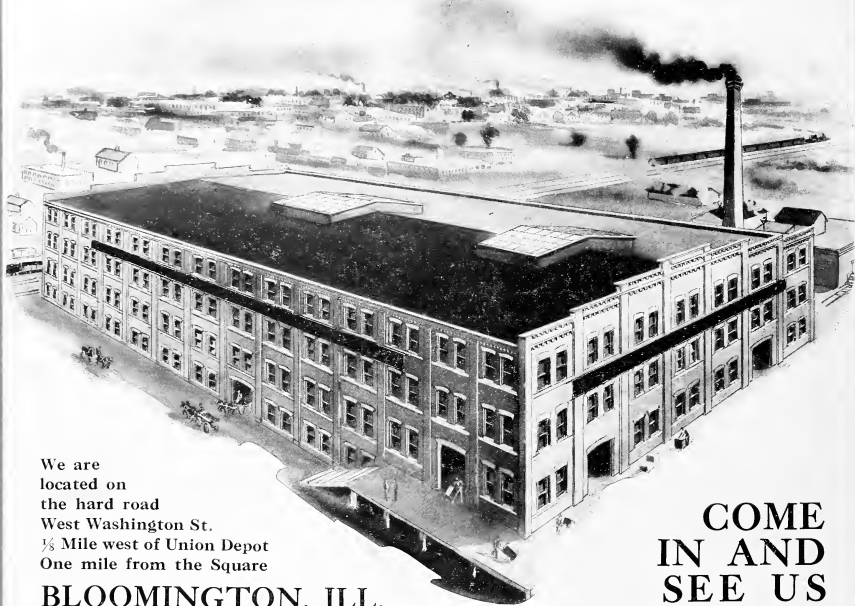
Order Early

Parcel Post Prepaid

Buy Our Living, Active, Tested Bacteria

USED SUCCESSFULLY ON THE FUNK FARMS FOR FIVE YEARS

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



We are
located on
the hard road
West Washington St.
½ Mile west of Union Depot
One mile from the Square

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

**COME
IN AND
SEE US**

There is only one way in which you can get a clear and complete idea of how wonderfully well-equipped this seed house is, and that is to go through it in person. Do that. Come around whenever you can. We'll be glad to show you through. Then you will feel that this plant of ours is a real asset to your farm, because what we do for you will be done better than you can do it yourself.

MAKE ME A MAN

LORD, GIVE ME THE STRENGTH OF THE PIONEER
AND THE FAITH OF HIS HARDY SOUL,
PROVIDE ME WITH COURAGE TO PERSEVERE;
MAKE ME FIGHT TILL I REACH MY GOAL.

LET WEAKLINGS INDULGE IN A SHELTERED LIFE
WHERE THEY CURSE WHEN THEIR LUCK GOES BAD,
BUT FIT ME FOR BATTLE WITH STORM AND STRIFE;
GIVE ME BRAWN LIKE MY FATHERS HAD.

I WANT TO BE KNOWN AS A MAN WHO WINS,
AS A FELLOW WITH NERVE AND PLUCK
WHO FINISHES EVERYTHING HE BEGINS,
AND AS ONE WHO CAN WHIP HIS LUCK.

BY O. LAWRENCE HAWTHORNE.